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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2014/2015**

COURSE NAME : PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY
COURSE CODE : DAK 10303
PROGRAMME : 1 DAK
EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER/ JANUARY 2015
DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES
INSTRUCTION : A) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
B) ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS ONLY

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **FOUR (4)** PAGES

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SECTION A

- Q1** (a) Estimate the mass of H_2 gas in a balloon that holds about 2.69×10^{22} molecules of the gas. (Relative atomic mass= H, 1 $N_A=6.022 \times 10^{23}$).

(7 marks)

- (b) Concentrated sulphuric acid has a density of 1.84 g/cm^3 and contains 98% (by mass) of H_2SO_4 . (Relative atomic mass= H, 1; S, 32; O, 16)

- (i) Calculate the molarity of concentrated sulphuric acid

(15 marks)

- (ii) What volume of concentrated sulphuric acid is needed to prepare 1.0 L of 0.5 M H_2SO_4

(4 marks)

- (iii) Calculate the concentration (g/dm^3) of 0.5 M sulphuric acid

(4 marks)

- Q2** The reaction between ethyl ethanoate and potassium hydroxide is a second order reaction



- (a) Aqueous solution containing equimolar amount of ethyl ethanoate and potassium hydroxide were mixed at 298 K. Initially, the concentration of KOH used was 10.0 mol dm^{-3} . At 300 s, the concentration of the alkali remaining was 6.25 mol dm^{-3} .

- (i) Calculate the rate constant

(6 marks)

- (ii) Calculate the half life

(4 marks)

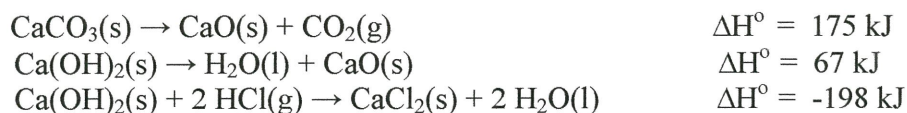
- (b) Explain the effect of
- Temperature on the rate constants (6 marks)
 - Catalyst on a chemical reaction (6 marks)
 - Besides temperature and the presence of a catalyst, give three other factors that affect the rate of a chemical reaction. (3 marks)

SECTION B

- Q3** (a) Solve ΔH° for the following reaction:



Given the following information



(10 marks)

- (b) (i) In an isothermal process, 3700 J of work is done by an ideal gas. Find the amount of heat added to the system (3 marks)
- (ii) Explain your answer (12 marks)

- Q4** (a) K_{sp} for the reaction $\text{BaSO}_4(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ is 1.1×10^{-10}

ΔG_f° for $\text{Ba}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	-560.8 kJ/mol
ΔG_f° for SO_4^{2-}	-744.5 kJ/mol
ΔG_f° for $\text{BaSO}_4(\text{s})$	-1362.3 kJ/mol

Based on the information above

- (i) Use thermodynamic data to estimate ΔG° for this reaction (5 marks)
- (ii) Solve the values of K from the information given (8 marks)

- (c) The equilibrium constant for the dissociation of $\text{PCl}_5(\text{g})$ to form $\text{PCl}_3(\text{g})$ and $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$ is 0.040 dm^{-3} at 250°C . An equilibrium mixture contains $0.20 \text{ mol PCl}_3(\text{g})$ and $0.12 \text{ mol Cl}_2(\text{g})$ in a 4000 cm^3 container at 250°C . Calculate the mass of PCl_5 in the container. (Relative atomic mass = P, 31 : Cl, 35.5)

(10 marks)

- Q5** (a) A solution is prepared by dissolving 40.0 g of sucrose, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$, in 250 g of water at 25°C . Estimate the vapour pressure of solution if the vapour pressure of water at 25°C is 23.76 mmHg
(Relative atomic mass = C, 12; H, 1; O, 16)

(10 marks)

- (b) 0.200 mole of a non-volatile solute in 125 g of benzene (C_6H_6) produces a solution that has a boiling point of 84.2°C . Calculate the boiling point elevation of the pure solvent.

(Relative atomic mass = C: 12, H: 1, O: 16)

 $(K_b \text{ for benzene} = 2.53^\circ\text{C m}^{-1})$

(12 marks)

- Q6** (a) In the vapour state, phosphorus exists as P_4 molecules. Calculate the density in (g dm^{-3}) of phosphorus vapour at 310°C and 775 mmHg .

(Relative Atomic Mass of P: 31)

(Gas Constant, R: $8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} / 0.08206 \text{ atm dm}^3\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$)

(13 marks)

- (b) Explain 5 kinetic theory of gases based on five basic assumptions

- END OF QUESTION -